Hew York, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1852.

Summary of the News. The intelligence brought by the steamship Aretic possesses more than ordinary interest. The news from France will be read with much avidity, and will serve to show how far Kossuth is right in his calculation about political events in that country. Louis Napoleon is rapidly progressing towards the full developement of his "manifest destiny." He has it all his own way. The Emperor of Austria has abolished the constitution wrung from him in March, 1849, and no political right whatever now exists for his subjects. An alliance is spoken of, in some of the English papers, between this country, France, and England, against Russia and Austria. How abourd! It is expected that Lord Palmerston will again be restored to office as Premier, not as Minister of Foreign Affairs. An secount of the total destruction by fire of the new British mail steamship Amezon, with the loss of 120 lives, will be found among the details of our intelligence by this arrival.

One of our special correspondents at Washingten, furnishes some rather interesting information concerning the encute between Scoretary Webster and the Austrian Charge, by which it will be seen that the latter merely inquired of President Fillmore" whether the opinions promulgated by Mr. W , in his banquet speech, were the sentiments of the administration? In reply, Mr. Fillmore, in a private conversation, distinctly gave Chevalier Hulsemann to understand that the Executive did not endorse the Secretary's speech, and that the feeling towards Kossuth, as well as the policy of the President, would be found in his personal reply to the address of the Magyar, and in the last annual message. The Charge has written the purport of his conversation to his government, and, at the same time, has withdrawn all diplomatic and social intercourse from Mr. Webster. The question now arises, whether this interview between the President and Chevalier Hulsemann will not soon become the source of difficulty between the President and the Secretary of State? It is genevally admitted that M. Unlsamenn superceded the rules of diplematic etiquette in making his complaint to the President in person, instead of shrough the Secretary. If this be true, it is certain that Mr. Fillmore has been equally guilty of a want of courtesy, in entertaining the complaint, and rendering an explanation. What will be the result of all this is yet to be assertained. Wait and see.

The correspondence which took place between our Minister to France and the State Department. with regard to the recent French revolution, was transmitted to the Senate yesterday. The letter of Mr. Rives, in which he gives an account of the effect of the coup d'état, together with his reasons for abstaining from appearing at Louis Napoleon's weekly levees, will be found in the proceedings. He states that the French President had submitted the question of his policy for the approval or rejection of the people, and he, Mr. River, deemed it prudent to await their decision, prior to going forward and saluting a power which hadrisen by violence. Secretary Webster's letter is quite interesting, as it gives an outline of the diplomatic sourse parsued by this country, in peculiar cases, from the time of Washington to the present day. The Secretary advises the Minister to remain on terms of amity and friendship with the present govern-

Great excitement was produced in the House of Representatives yesterday, by Judge Bayly, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who entered into a long explanation, with regard to the debt due to Mexico, and the manner of paying the same. In the course of his remarks, the Judge averred that the whole arrangement for paying the various instalments, from beginning to erd, was a tangled web of fraud and imposition, and that many a rogue had been sent to the penitentiary who was far more honest than some of those who have been concerned in this matter. Duff Green and his son came in for a share of Mr. Bayly's disapprobation, and they, in turn, were defended by Mossrs. Grey, of Ky, and Johnson, of Tenn., the latter of whom was particularly severe upon the conduct of Secretary Webster and his coadjutors. This matter promises to become very exciting. Although not quite so stupendous as the canal frauds in this State, it is sufficiently important to attract the attention of the whole country, and open the eyes of people to the corrupt system of political financiering practised at the seat of government and

The bill making land warrants assignable passed the Senate vesterday. It was decided to take up Mr. Foote's compromise resolution to-day, so we may expect another useless debate on this unfortunate affair.

Both branches of the State Legislature held very shert sessions yesterday. A bill was introduced in the Senate for the further relief of the New York Volunteers, which, it is boyed, will pass, as many of the brave fellows who perilled their lives and lost their health during the Mexican campaign are said to be in a truly destitute and saffering condition. The people of this State would be much better satisfied if their representatives would speedly adopt measures for the welfare of those who became helpless while defending the flag of their country, instead of wasting time in finding fault with the foreign policy of the nation, and depating, at great length, other may ters equally unconnected with State logislation. Bills passed the Senate for the ordargement of the city of Brooklyn, and to reduce the fees of the Shoriff of hings county. The Assembly passed the bill extending the time for the collection of taxes.

The annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society took place at Albany yesterday. Officers were elected and several medals distributed. For pacientars see the report.

An attempt was yester lay made in the United States District Court, at Albany, to quash the indistment in the case of Raid, charged with having been concerned in the fugit ve slave record and rict, at Syracuse last October. So many witnesses have been prevented from reaching the court in consequence of the impeliments to travelling, that it is countful whother the trial will take place dur-

ing this form.
In the doard of Ablerman, last evening, the anthe board of American, as evening, the all the board of American of Police was said in by the dayer, and ordered to be printed. The annual repers of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies was also received. The Board then advented by the coardin.

THE FORREST CASE-THE SUMMING UP OF COUR-

SEL - The reader will observe that we are publishleg fell reports each day, of the summing up of counted in the Forrest case. These speeches are even more interesting than the evidence, and will be read by thousands who could not find time to peruse the testimony as it appeared from day Those who have been unable to make up their minds from the conflicting statements of the winesses, will endeavor to arrive at a correct judgment from the arguments of coursel in analysing the whole mass of testimeny. The HERALD is the only paper in the city that has the facilities for reporting these speeches, or that can appreciate the rubble apxie y to read them. Yesterday John Van Burer concluded his argument for Mr. Forrest; to slay O'Conor commences for Mrs. Forrest. and probably will conclude to-morrow. When both have done, and Judge Caking has had his " say," then the render will be in a position to understand the case, form his opinion and give his verdict either for or against that which shall be delivered by the jury, in one of the most extracedis-

The News from France-P ogress of Louis Napeleon and Despotism in Europe.

The news from France, received by the Arctic, is full of interest. It completely bears out our anticipations of the progress of Louis Napoleon to empire, and of the firm establishment of his regime in France, and of despotism throughout the continent of Europe. It was only on Tuesday we expressed those views at length, in an article presenting a historical parallel of the two Napoleons. The next day brought intelligence confirmatory of all that we had indicated as probable. The usurper has installed himself in the palace of the Tuileries; he is about to take the title of Emperor; and we are informed he would have already taken it, but from prudential considerations, which suggested that he might be going on a little too fast, and also from the difficulty of determining what to call himself-whether Napoleon II. or Napoleon III. The title will, therefore, be dispensed with for the present, but no doubt will be assumed in a very short time. The coins are to bear his effigy and name: the orders of the hereditary nobility are to be re-established; and an oath of allegiance to the person of the Dictator is to be administered to every efficial. Thus the elect of the nation-first by six millions of votes, and secondly by seven millions and a half-has completely triumphed, his comp d'état of the 2d of December is ratified, and his government is established by the voice of the people, to whom he has given universal suffrage and vote by ballot ; by the aristocracy, to whom he will restore their lost titles and rank; and by the cordial friendship of the army, which he has succeeded in dazzling with flattery, with honors and distinctions, and with promises of a revival of the military glery of the empire of his uncle.

So securely fixed in power do the popular organs of opinion in London consider him, that they are speaking with favor of an expected triple alliance between im and England and the United States, against the dreaded encroachments of Russia and Austrie; and Lord Palmerston, his friend, who re signed office on his account, is confidently talked of as being about to resume it, not merely as Minister of Poreign Affairs, but as Premier, in order to facilitate this very alliance. How opposed is this to the theory of Kossuth, who has all along anticipated the everthrow of Louis Napoleon as the very first necessity ! He is now courted by the English press, because his permanence is un fait accompli-an accomplished fact-and they are in a rather ticklish state of apprehension of the possibility of a French invasion. But a very different alliance may be expacted on the part of the Prince-an alliance with the despots of Europe against the principles of liberty and true reputlicanism, wherever they dare to show themselves.

What now becomes of the politics and statesmanship of the ex-Governor of Hungary, who would have us believe that France is really republican in sentiment, and that the ruin of Louis Napoleon is at hand? It is clearly demonstrated that France is not a republican, but an essentially aristocratic nation, and that nothing in the world is more unlike'y at the present moment than a revolution in favor of republican institutions, or even constitutional go verament in that country; while the disturbance of the dictator for years to come is scarcely within the range of possibilities, unless by assassination, and in that contingency it will be found that provision is made for a successor, and that the army, which has now begun to feel its power, will sustain as their head any new despot of this military empire. The violent death of Julius Cosar by the dagger of Brutus did not restore liberty and the republic to the Romans. Another tyrant succeeded, and another; and though two thousand years have elapsed, Rome has not yet seen the first dawn of freedom.

Another revolution in France, and that im me.

diately, is the basis on which Kossuth builds his pyramid of European liberty, and particularly the independence of Hungary. But it is a foundation of sand; and what then becomes of the superstructure? In his speech at Harrisburg, and, indeed, in all his speeches, the Magyar orator betrays an utter ignorance of French politics, French parties, and the French people. He appears to be but little better informed about the state of Germany. In truth, he is not a man of he world, or a practical statesman. He is a mere student, who spins fine theories in his closet; but, when the touchstone of practicability is applied to them, they vanish like the basele's fabric of a vision. He has never been in France, and knows nothing of the character of its inhabitants. He argues from the revolution in 1848 the certainty of a revolution in 1852. Why, the former event was an accident, according to his own showing; and an accident is but a poor basis for a certain and isevitable future event. It is a maxim of philosophy that what has happened once may happen again; but we have yet to learn that it is in accordance either with history, logic, or experience, that because an accident happened in Paris four years ago, a similar accident must necessarily happen in the present year. Now, it strikes us that sound reasoning would lead to a conclusion the very reverse. If a revolution had not happened in 1848, the probability of a revolution ow would be infinitely greater. That coup d'état is worn out-the actors are passé-and it will not do to play the same drama so soon again. Something new, with so volatile a people as the French, has a far better chance of success.

As Kozsuth remarks, the revolution, in 1849, came upon the whole world, and the French people themselves, by surprise. This proves it was an accident. What are the facts and circumstances connected with it?

Under the reign of Louis Philippe the French people prospered. They were contented, and never thought of the necessity of a change. But there were two elements at work that formed an accidental condition, and produced the revolution One of these elements was the formidable opposition of Thiers and his party, who wanted to get the places of Guizot and the other members of the administration, just as the democrats of this country want to turn the whigs out of the White House, and the torics of England are seeking for the recovery of the possession of Downing street from the whig party of that country. Out of all the papers in Paris, only three were in laver of the cabinet, so strong was the on position. The other element was the socialist organization. This underground party, consisting o the ourriers, led by visionary theorists, were per mitted to hold their meetings in their clabs, and to dis use their peculiar doctrines at these assemblages, and even in their public organs, such as the Democratic Pacifique (Peaceful Democracy) because those questions were not regarded as political, but social. They said little or nothing of the king, and they were almost overlooked; while the party opposition press was visited with rigor, and prosecuted for libel on the government. A considerable degree, however, of parliamentary constitutional liberty was enjoyed; and this waused as a lever to obtain more. England appeared to be the model of the French agitators and politi cians; and under other despotic governments the example was imitated. In Hungary, in Germany, and in linly, the ball was set in motion. The Pope himself seemed, for a time, under the influence of the spirit of the new reform.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, men and measures were discussed, but the right of public mosting was not permitted outside. To evade the law, ban pols were given in various parts of France. A grand banquet was announced to come off at Patie, at which it was known the deputies were to make therebes. The banquet was probibled by the government. Then came the struggle. Thiers and his party worked up the socialists, for their own purposes, to the verge of physical resistance, but never calculated upon revolution. Accordingly, when they found that the socialists were in earnest and were determined to strike a blow against the a this reality is any time of regel or eyes to have your parent con one has

the meb to take its own course. The secialists went to work, and threw up the barricades; and the army remained passive—for Louis Philippe was a man of peace, and his name or his person had no associations which could rally a military power around him. The result was that a revolution was accomplished before even the actors in it thought it was begun. Had Guizot or Louis Philippe so much as dreamed of this result, they would have taken the necessary precautions, and easily have nipped the incipient rebellion in the bud, as Louis Napoleon has since done by his coup d'état, in the case of the

Assembly. When the revolution was finished, and every vestige of royalty was swept away, all were puzzled to know what to do. No class seemed to wish for a republic. Even the subterraneans did not want one-at least not such a republic as we have here in the United States, under which every man must work for a living; but what they wanted was to have good living without work. Such was their idea of liberty, and it was under this impression that some man in a blouse proposed a republic, and the proposition was eagerly adopted by the canaille, who believed that their dreams of socialism were about to be realized at last.

Lamartine, Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc, and others, installed themselves as a provisional government, at the Hotel de Ville. They were asurpers and dictators ; but they wanted the capacity for holding the reins they had assumed. The other nations that adopted the example of the French, in agitating for constitutional parliaments, now followed in their wake, in upturning the existing monarchies; and, if they had only been assisted by the government of the new republic, they would have been everywhere successful. When Lamartine was appealed to, he said the nation was too weak to engage in revolutionary struggles beyond her own pale, and he even went the length of declaring in favor of the moral force dostrines of O'Conneil. Accordingly, he let the republic slip through his fingers, and liberty was lest in Europe. To engage the army in the propagandism of republicanism was the very best possible mode of consolidating his government, uniting the nation, and preventing mischief at home, by the discontent of such an immense mili-

tary organization unemployed. Louis Blane made a socialist experiment upon a vast scale, and sustained in idleness a hundred thousand outriers at the expense of the nation. The people became tired of this. An attempt was made at another revolution. Cavaignae became dictator, and shot more of the population than were killed at the battle of Waterloo. Thus one usurpation was putting down another, to be put down itself in turn. Cavaignae was not supported as the vote of the pee le showed; and Louis Nanoleon, who was working quietly in the dark, came in cunningly at the opportune moment, and was placed in power by the suffrages of the people. He has been sustained by them ever since, and in all human probability will be to the end, showing very conclusively that the socialists of the faubourgs of Paris are not the people of France.

Thus, republican government and constitutional parliaments have been suppressed on the continent of Europe, and nothing remains but military despotism, as far as human ken can reach into the

More Disclosures from Albany-Another Batch of Canal Lettings.

We give in our columns to day, another batch of canal lettings, comprising the "middle section," which only gives additional evidence to that which we have already published, disclosing those gigantic operations of a financial character, which have recently distinguished the Canal Board at Albany,

"The stesmship City of Manchester has reached the city. which only gives additional evidence to that which in the matter of the canal contracts for the accomplishment of that great work of public improvement. In what we give to-da : there will be found a full and authentic list of the various rejected bidders for the various portions of the middle sectien, together with an accurate list of these who have fortunately received the contracts.

The same character of favoritism and folly masks this portion of the canal lettings, which distinguished the first batch that we gave. In most instances the highest bidders have received these contracts, while the lowest bidders were reected, without any cause except political favoritism. The probable amount of the portions which we give reaches about two millions, and the difference tween the highest and the lowest offers, in the aggregate, is probably equal to twenty or twentyfive per cent-making an amount of five or six hundred thousand dollars, which the Canal Board have thrown away in favor of the bidders at much higher rates.

The discussion on this subject has begun in both branches of the Legislature; and though there may be a systematic and thorough examination into these operations, disclosing the whole internal policy of this extraordinary manocuvre, it is yet doubtful--as a representative from this city remarked--whether the whole "may not end in smoke." The truth of the matter exists in a nutshall. The signitic amount of nine millions, appropriated by the last Legislature for the completion of the New York canals, was too great a prize not to be used by politicians, indirectly, for their own purposes in the coming elections. this object is not alone the design of those who brought about such a financial manouvre. The pocuniary advantages to special political favorites were as great as those political advantages were to the policicians of the State. The "spoils of victory" form as much the standard of the ene party as the other: and the conduct of all parties, in these recent movements, proves that the profits are as great objects of the leading politicians of the whig party as of those of the democrats. In the present case, the Seward whigs and hunker democrais have united to divide the spoils among them, to the amount of nearly three millions over the sum for which competent men would have completed the same work.

We have very little confidence that any reform can be effected in there recent gigantic financial managuvres. The project was entered into by the parties with their eyes open, and the consequences before them. A full accompli in finance, is a full accompli in politics. It may be debated-it may excite indignation; but it cannot be reversed -it cannot be changed. That is our conviction

THE CALIFORNIANS AND THE SPOILS OF DOT We are again compelled to defer the publication of the report adopted at the meeting of Gailfornians, held at the American Hotel. But we may as well tell the reader, meantime, that its aim and scope appear to be a contest for the spoils of officbetween citizens of various States of the Union who have emigrated to California, from two years and a half to one year and a half ago, with citizens of the United States who have gone there since, are now going, or may go hereafter. Those who went to California about two years ago, call themselves Californians by some extraordinary license of speech, and those who have gone since are designated foreigness, outside barbarians, or "lafernal rascals," only fit to be sent back in chains. If any set of men have a peculiar claim to be called Californians, it is the Indian aborigings and the Mexican natives. All others are on a footing, and Butler King we should think is as good a Californian as any of the gentlemen who have been kolding those mee logs. lastead of digging for gold in California, they are delving for oface here. They had better go back as fast as they can, and employ themselves at the piacers. It is a far more respectable business than office seeking, and will prove much more profitable to those who are not too lasy to work.

Political Intelligence.

Cry, Prace Promes Distinct is as a Cammington of the Passing of Graph Prome has written a letter to flow Crarles G. Atherica, late President of the Democratic State Convention in New Hampshire, in which he says. The use of my made in any event before the Lemocratic National Convention at Estimate

The Weather and its Effects

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

The temperature, yesterday, although rot so intensely cold as on the day previous, was considerably below the freezing point. During the fore part of the day, the heavens were cloudy, which, of course, caused a percepitible change in the atmosphere; but towards evening at the clouds berne to discover the change in the strong here; but towards evening at the clouds berne to discover the change in the change in the clouds berne to discover the change in the c ning, as the clouds began to disperse, the thermometer descended rapidly.

There was considerable quantities of broken ice floating in the river yesterday, but not to such an extent as to cause any detention. All the ferry boats were crossing regularly all day long, and little or no damage was done to the shipping.

ELEIGHING IN NEW YORK. Since Monday the sleighing has been kept up with unabated ardor, and instead of an absence of excite ment, there has been a decided increase of interest manifested in the extraordinary avility of enjoying the greatest luxury, as it is said, of the season. Notwith standing the uncommon degree of cold, and the unfa-verable effect of a bitter, cutting wind, which prevailed standing the uncommon degree of cold, and the unfavorable effect of a bitter, cutting wind, which prevailed yesterday, the sleighing was carried on to an extraordinary extent; the streets resounded again with the music of the merry bells, and everything seemed to wear an aspect of mirthfuness and gayety. Broadway, Chatham street, Bowery, East and West Broadway, and the other principal thoroughfares of the city, displayed every species of sleighing whicle, and presented, if possible, a livelier and more animated appearance than on the first day. To such an extent west the streets crowdel sometimes during the day, and such a rate of speed was attained, that it was impossible to venture on the croeswalks without incurring the imminent danger of being suddenly ridden over. The riders in sleighs appeared in all rorts of dresses; some were content to appear in their ordinary habilments, while others assumed the grotesque, wearing fancy overcoats and receon skin capt. Among the many private sleighs of the arisocracy, which were to be seen on the Fifth avenue, in University Place, and other streets of fashion, there was one, the splender and elegance of which attracted universal attention. It was a two horse sleigh, drawn by two white steeds, which was beautifully ornamented and gorgeously fitted up. The driver was in full livery, while the ladies appeared in elegant costumes of the latest Farisian style. The rich and costly furs, which were hanging on every side of the vehicle, together with the magnificence of the harness, gave to the whole an appearance of the harness, as is usual, played a conspicuous part among the other vehicles that crowded the streets yesterday. Some word drawn by four, some by six, and some by as many as eight horses. They reemed not to lack public patronage, for they were crowded from morning till night. Some of these huge vehicles made quite a show on forcudary, particularly the streets with four teams. Among these there was one which took our farey very much, it was elegantly decorated, and yesterday, the sleighing was carried on to an extraor-

CUR FHILADRIPHIS COBRESTONDENCE
THILADRIPHIS, JADUARY 21, 1852.
The Delaware bridged over with Fee-Arrival of the City
of Manchester, &c.
The weather has mederated slightly, but still our river
is tightly blocked up by an ice bridge that is extensively
used by the people of Camden in their intercourse with
the city.

point. She has a large and valuable cargo, and a considerable portion of it is consigned to New York city.

COLD WEATHER AT BOSTON. The following list will show two of the coldest mornings, at Beston, in each of the last ten years. The sign—in dicates below, and the asterisk above zero:—1842. January 24. *2 December 24. *31/2 1843. Febru'y 19. *11/4 February 17. *33/4

MEATHER AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

A correspondent writing from Havre de Grace, Jan.
19, says: — We have had an unusually severe winter for this rection of the country. The thermore was a local country.

Snow in FLORIDA.
Snow fell to the depth of two inches at Tallahassee

TELEGRAPHIC.

TELEGRAPHIC.

VESFELS FAST IN THE ICE—A CAPTAN LOST OVEREOARD, &C.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.

The steamship City of Nanchester, from Liverpool,
attempted to come up but lad to return to the breakwater, the ice blocking her passage up the river.

The scheoner Florida, from Charleston is at the break
water. Capt. Jacquette was swept overboard and
drowned in a gale on the 10th lost.

The steamer Cambridge, heretofore reported aground at the mouth of the Rappahannock, got up to day, and reports the ship Flora McDonaid in the ice, off Poplar Island, with 300 emigrants on board, and only one day's provisions. The bark Edward Dwight, and schooner Pacific, are elso in the ice, together with a ship (name unknown.) dismasted.

The steamer Mary Washington was cut through by the ice, and ran arhore at Annapolis to prevent her sinking higher ice in the Rappahannock, in some places, is plied ten to twenty feet high. MARINE DISASTERS, ETC , BY THE ICE.

NO MAILS AT BUPPALO, ETC. The weather continues severe, and no Eastern methate arrived since - onder moning. The train due of Monday night is expected in this evening.

Meteorological Observations.

BY MORSE'S TELEGRAPH, OFFICE 16 WALL STREET.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21, 1852.

BUTPALO, 10 A. M.—Barometer 29 38. Thermometer

O. Wind south. It is cloudy but very pleasant

8 P. M.—Barometer 29 33, thermometer 14. It is a loudy and cold evening, and snow is falling.

Recursive, 10 A. M.—Wind southwest. It is cloudy, it is prespect of snow. Thermometer 16 above zero. S. P. m.—The weather has been fine all day. The cold as mederated somewhat, and the wind is west. There is mederated somewhat, and the wind is west. has moderated somewhat, and the wind is

Access, 10 A. M. — It is a cloudy, edd morning. It is snowing a little. Wind south: Thermometer S. S.P. M.—The weather has been quite moderate to day. Wind south. Thermometer S degrees above 2 to. Synactor, 10 A. M.—The weather has somewhat mode ated. It spows a little. Wind south, Thermomete 12 degrees above zero.

8 P. M.—It has been rather milder to-day. The win it south, and not very strong. The thermometer is at 7

Urica, 10 A. M .- It is snowing. Wind west. Thorsometer 12.

8 P. M.—The sky is cloudy, and it is a very cold evenig. Thermometer 3 above zero. It has been a very

ALEANY, 10 A. M .- We have rather a stormy morning. It is snowing medicately. Wind south. Thermometer 12. Barometer 30 Mercury 59.

8 P. M.—The weather cleared off about noon. It is now clear and pleasant, and the wind is southwest; thermometer 13; barometer 29 920; mercury 72.

Teov. 10 A M.-It is a stormy, unpleasant morning, here is a light snow falling. Thermometer 13 degrees There is a light snow falling. Thermometer 13 degrees above zero. Wind south 8 P. M.—Thermometer 13. It is a fine clear evening.

 $\mathbf{W}_{\text{ASDINGTON}}$.—The weather is moderating, and it is showing a little. Prysecus .- The weather here has moderate t, and it is snewing.

and it is now meeting. The river is full of heavy ilea-ing ice, and there is no arrivals or departures. New Observace. The weather here, yesterday, was the coldent known for thirty years.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

Brovers to Province Massa ron the Report of the Prost — The water, in "collinality with a resolution adupted by the Common Council, has published a cast requesting the citizens of Brooklyn to meat at the Golden of streem, City Hall on Friday coming, at 7% o'clook, for the purpose of considering the present contactor of the untering poor and providing for their finnedial rolled, its desirable that this call should be generally re-condition at the mast acid resolution of the prest common necessaries of life. As an evidence that the mast acid providing to life As an evidence that the mast acid providing to the runders are daily applying as the clime of the Superintendents of the Province Telled, and the station houses are nightly been by those who have acidies supplying to stately the evarying of hurger, nor yet a place they can call a home to recent them from the cold. Our philanthropic extracts Fig. 1. The first street in the per lender to the Lord. The first street is a line of the first street of the first street in the cold. Our philanthropic extracts the first street of the

COMMON COUNCIL.

Report of the Chief of Police.

ton in the chair. The Remonstrance of citizens of the Twentieth ward against the extension of the fire limits above Thirty-secondistreet. Petition for the construction of a swer from Bayard street. Bowery, down Chatham street. to connect with Mott street. Protest against confirmation of arsesment for paving Twenty ninth street. Of Stephen Van Nostrand, in behalf of the widow and chit-dren of John Keily, late a policeman, for one month's pay. Of Isaac C. Lawrence and others for the passage of an ordinance prohibiting the driving of cattle through the streets. Of whatles Devlin in the matter of a sewer in Twenty-seventh street, between the Sixth and Eighth avenues.

Another communication was received from his Honor Another communication was received from his Honor the Mayor, transmitting a letter from the resident physician Dr. O P. Wells, on the subject of vascination. He recommended that, as there are no provisions for vaccination among the poor, in the upper section of the city, physicians be appointed for the district not included in the limits of the various dispensaries.

Another communication was received from the Street Commissioner, enclosing estimates for regulating and setting curb and gutter stones in Forty-eventh street, between Third and Eighth avenues, which were confirmed.

A communication was received from his Honor the Mayor, transmitting the semi annual report of the United of Police. It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The following is the report:—
How A C Kingersan, Mayor:—

of these places, in which there is no live, a culti and ackrining dampases instally pervades the whole system.
The only warmth they receive, if any, is from a small
store out in the passage way, which it does not on the
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of the foor. The books of the station house show that from
twenty to thirty homeless human beings are nightly
crowded into this apartment. It may, therefore, be well
understood that the greater portion of them must from
recessity lie on the wet stones the entire night. I have
myself seen these wretched beings lying on the pavement, and on one another, like sheep is the shamble.
More miserable, unleasithy, and herrible duage-one cannot well be conceived of . These exist in the centre of the
metropolitical city of a civil zed and christianized country. The effice, the ledging room for the men, and the
cells for prisoners and lodgers are, in my opinion, totally
inacquate and inappropriate to the purposes for which
they are used. If it is necessary to have healthy and
filled and confortable ledgings in dry partments,
properly warmed and ventilated, and with accupalous
regard to cleanliness. These assentials for the well-being
of the men. I am fully persuaded cannot be obtained in
the building now occupied by the police force of the
city of the men. I am fully persuaded cannot be obtained in
the building now occupied by the police force of the
city of the men. I am fully persuaded cannot be obtained in
the building now occupied by the police force of the
city of the men. I am fully persuaded cannot be obtained in
the building now occupied by the city.

The prevaling dileases which have been an ab

Mayor, transmitting the semi annual report of the Chief of Police. It was taid on the table and ordered to be printed. The following is the report:

Box. A. C. Kinglard, Mayor:

Box. A. C. K

thereby.

The following are the reports made by the Captains of the reversal patrol districts to the Chief of Police, of arthe reversal patrol districts to the Chief of Police, of arrests made for criminal effectors and violations of city ordinances, from the let of July to the 1st day of December, 1851, inclusive, which were sent to the Corporation Attorney for prosecution:

Officers. July Ang. Sept. Oct. Nov. Bec. To b. In relation to hacks. 8

In relation to backs. Stages. 10
Enclosing streets. 70
Enclosing streets. 70
Vanit grates. 10
Soling liquor on Sonday. 3
Selling liquor with—
sublicense. 7
Socoh hand dealers. 7
Socoh hand dealers. 7
Socoh hand dealers. 10
Croton water. 1
Decks and slips. 13
Signs. 13
Högstways. 3 32 33 29 3 14 38 Wagone. Throwing sches in streets Selling meat....

Total 233 Offences. Arson ...
Assaut, with intent to hill.
Assaut and battery.
Assaulising policemen.
Attempt as rape.
Attempt to steal.
Attempt to steal.
Attempt and burgary
Aiding and assisting to escape.
Abande nment.
Burglary
Battardy
Constructive larcany.
Disorderly conduct.
Deserters. 2 551 Deserters.
Driving without license..
Emberslemens.
Escaped convicts.... Escaped convicts

Polory

Prand

Fighting in the streets

Gambling

Grand largeny
Insarriy

Intonication
Intor and disorderly conduct.
Indecent expecure of person.

Fraulting femnles in the street.

Keeping disorderly house

Miscellaneous misdemeanors.

Murder

Obtainire goods by false pretences

Petity

Pickpeckets.

Passing counterfeit money.

Perjury 303 303 12 373 109 8,892 2,967 Rape
Robbery in first degree
Receiving stolen goods...
Runaway apprentices
Seiling cytricuous lig's w't license
Threatening life.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF REPAIRS AND STPELES.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplier, for 1851, was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. We extract the following:—The expenditures of the bureau of public buildings for 1851, for repairs and supplies, is \$64,843.72; out of which was paid \$5.100 for creeting new station hourse for the Fifth and Violation of corpor's ordinances. 584

ward; \$9,505 for building in Gouverneur slip, for mar-het and police station houses; \$3,093 23 for building corner of Chambers and Centre streets. The fire de-paitment shows an increase over the year [850-the cause of which is to be attributed to the erection of the iron bell tower in Thirty-third street. The expendi-tures for reads and avenues for 1951, show a decrease against the year 1850 of \$7,466 80. The expenditures for street paving, show an increase over 1850 of \$8,550 27. Paid to the City Coambertain for old materials.

For roads and avenues.

Street paving.

Paid to the Chambertain for sandry articles.

Paid to the Chambertain balance on 1850 on street paving.

130,550 27

130,550 27

145 92

to the public morals, and so destructive of the public interests, as that which exists in normidat. Public economy, too, no less, requires its immediate removal or restraint. The present state of things tendsdired by to panperism and erime. To prevent these costs far less than to support and publish them. Nor can it be believed that a community properly regardful of its own self-preservation, or of the present individual well-being and future hopes of its members, can see the evil in quastion festering in its very besom, without making the most strenuous efforts for its removal. Whathes, therefore, this subject be received as matter of municipal police, political economy, public morals or Christian charity, it demands the most effectual interference of a government, constraint as tone of the public interests and public horsis, and of the highest exercise of enlightened philanthropy. If existing laws faithfully executed, and present institutions wisely administered, be found insufficient for the removal or restraint of this evil, let new legislation be invoken and new agencies or asked, which shall co operate with those already existing in the accomplishment of this great and vital object. Respectfully submitted. GEO W. MATSELL, Chief of Police.

Of the special committee to when was rejected a reseduction on the Suss permit, asking to be discharged. Of the Committee on haw Department concurring in a resolution of the Buard of As intart Aldermen confirming assessment list for aware in Primes street from termine street is and though while my street to the intersection of Heistonians. Of Committee on Streetin Layre of Heistonians. of Houston street. Of Committee on Streets in favor of dagging east side of Avenue D, between Ninth and Tenth streets. Of the Committee on Ordinances in favor Tenth streets. Of the Committee of receiving the city ordinances.

of receiving the city ordinance.

That it be referred to the Committee on Ordinances to report an crainance, making it obligatory upon all pelicement to give notice to became living on their respective bears, on the occasion of fires. That the Committee of Repairs and supplies be directed to cause the platform of the tow rip Courty-third street, used by the persons appointed to look out for fires, to be repaired as as to be suntable for the purposes for which it was intended.

PAPERS FROM THE BOXED OF ASSISTANT ALDRESSEN-BE-

That the Counties over a serious.

That the Counties over of Lamps and Gas be directed to light with gas Monroe street, between Montgomery and Grand street.

That the Counties over of Lepairs and Supplies bediese of to have the pavement in Gold street, between Freehight and Sprice street repaired.

Also, the resolution in Cavor of the ter room, adopted in the board of Assistants, was concurred in.

The Lord then adjourned to meet on the first Monday of February at five o dock in the afternoon.

Last evening both the rival Italian Opera Houses were it I to everflowing. At Niblo's, the reduction of the price to fifty cents to every at of of the house—the old established charge to five the house—the old established charge to five the hal its effect. The corepany ought to have beginn in that price; but it is well to change even now, we say have found out their error. Another judicious large for both houses now do to give their operas on different nights. The public would thus have a performance every night, and both houses would be bester attended. The house at Actor Pines, last right, was equally good as at Niblo's. but the bulliding but being so large did not contain so

many portions. The nuclears was brillianly dressed. The nuclears at Nicker, though not in tall opera inery, was lasticountry diseased, and appeared to be highly Telephone in the most of Elvira in the operaof Thermal was complete success. Her reviewing of the translation of the success of the most one in the success of the succes

At Ast a Place, I stock enog for the first time, and no Cash continued to hi its house. The cash of sacrapered as lucrois Borghs ing it of well as an an a line many a nuclear year; and the ghate was warmly applied year; and the ghate was warmly applied.

That A